



Fairfield County Genealogy Society

2nd Quarter NEWSLETTER

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Fairfield County Genealogy Society is to:

- Promote genealogy through education of its members and the public.
- Improve access to genealogical information in Fairfield County by maintaining an educational research center.
- Foster collaboration among members.
- Assist those researching their Fairfield County ancestors.
- Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics.
- Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical, and biographical information to members and to the public.

Message from the President



Hello everyone,

Hope all are doing well and staying safe. All recovered and back at it on full cylinders once again. I apologize if some of your emails and/or research request have taken some time. It seems that the flood gates have been opened after COVID19 restrictions have been relaxed. I guess people have been suffering from cabin fever. Our visitors have increased substantially, and email monthly request volume has tripled. I am currently addressing emails and finishing up the 2nd Qtr. Newsletter as time permits. I hope everyone is starting to return to some normalcy. I continue to hope you and your families fared as well as can be expected during this unexpected time. As we are able, FCGS meetings and programs will be scheduled in-person or online using the zoom meeting software as soon as possible. The June meeting program details are being worked out. I have added several national webinar events to the announcement's web page.

We continue to thank new and past volunteers for their membership and support! We have had several new volunteers offer their assistance in the research library over the past couple of months. We/I look forward to their continued support in the library in the months ahead. We regret to inform you that Larry Ulmer (81) will no longer be able to do the FCGS Treasurer duties, more about Larry on next page. Betty Carol Luffman has stepped up to the plate and will take over the Treasurer duties and reporting. Sanita Cousar has stepped up and has agreed to maintain the Membership Directory for FCGS. Thank you, ladies for the giving of your talents and time for these duties.

During the past quarter and as time has permitted, I have been able to add more information to our Members Only web pages for your convenience and use for your research needs. Not as many families were added over the last (COVID19) quarter: Lakin, Pearson, Stephenson, Willard. However, over the past nine months these surnames have been added: Bedenbaugh, Bell, Bennett, Bigham, Bonner, Boulware, Boyce, Boyd, Bray, Brown, Buchanan, Bundrick, Cain, Carroll, Carson, Chapman, Chappell, Chisholm, Chisolm, Cook, Cooke, Cooper, Corbett, Corbitt, Cromer, Crosby, Daniel, Davis, Dellenney, Dillard, Douglas, Douglass, Elliott, Ellis, Feaster, Ferguson, Field, Fields, Ford, Fox, Free, Fruh, Gardner, Gardiner, Gibson, Gipson, Gladden, Gladney, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Grant, Gregory, Grier, Harrington, Harten, Hartin, Henry, Holley, Hollis, Holly, Ingleman, Jackson, Kennedy, Kerr, Knighton, Lemon, Lemmon, Lemons, Ligon, Liles, Lyle, Lyles, McDonald, McElroy, Milling, Mobley, Peay, Roe, Ryan, Thomas, Thompson, Turner, Winn, and Woodward.

Again, our overall goal is to eventually get all our family files, church files and Fairfield County information files uploaded, so that members can do a lot of their research from their home. Remember you can request your family surname to be uploaded ahead of schedule and I will try to get it done as time permits. I am pleased to also announce, that Betty Carol Luffman has digitized three of the four Fairfield County information file drawers.

Again, thank you, for the continued giving of old, discarded library books, old Bibles, and research materials that help enhance the research library collection and expedite research request resolution. These items are coming from estates, libraries, member's collections, and other sources. We are a non-profit and can provide a receipt upon request.

Please let us know (803-635-9811), when you are coming so we can ensure that someone is here to assist you. I will be out of the library taking vacation to attend to my mother (84). She had broken her Tibia in two places and dislodged her ligament from her ankle requiring surgery. Her surgery was an overwhelming success and now she has two months, one to go, where she has no weight bearing movement and a cast, then one month in a walking cast, then several weeks of therapy.

Thank you once again everybody, for your patience with us and your many ways of support for our/your society. Please continue with your membership, donations, and support!

As mentioned previously, it is our desire and sincere hope that we have positively impacted your genealogical experience and life goals.

We all hope you all stay safe.

Yours in service, *Eddie Killian*



Larry Ulmer

Larry is an inspiration to me with his devotion to family and family ancestral history. He has been an enormous help and guide in me getting started with my genealogy for my family as well as the Fairfield Chapter (FC) of the South Carolina Genealogical Society (SCGS). When I started researching my ancestors in the fall of 2011 with my dad, I met the Fairfield County Museum (FCM) Director Pelham Lyles. Pelham asked me if I would volunteer and restart the FC of the SCGS. The FC of SCGS had been dormant for the last two years, 2010 and 2011. This is where I met Larry as he was the treasurer of the SCGS. I became aware of his devotion to family genealogy as he had been a member of SCGS for many years, even perhaps since its beginning. Larry volunteered as webmaster of the FC of SCGS from the restart 2012 of FC of SCGS and became an associate member. By 2015, Larry became a member and had taken on additional volunteer duties as treasurer of the newly formed Fairfield County Genealogy Society (FCGS) and webmaster backup for FCGS. As well as volunteering for FCGS, many of our members do not know that he is also the webmaster and treasurer of Colleton County Genealogy Society (CCGS). As the CCGS webmaster, one of the highly accessed items of interest on the CCGS website is the local paper digitized and made available by Larry. Larry's wife Marsha researches and publishes the CCGS newsletter. As of late, Larry has digitized many area school yearbooks and made them available. He has also digitized and made available on the FCGS website local FC yearbooks and FC scrapbooks. Larry and Marsha, I apologize because I know this is only a short list of your contributions over the years with your volunteer services to CCGS, FCGS, and SCGS.

It is with great sadness, but with much respect that I inform everyone of Larry's decision to stepdown as our FCGS treasure and backup webmaster and other societies. Many of you are probably not aware that Larry at 80+, had a bad case of the COVID19 earlier this year putting him in the hospital for 41 days and almost passing. He told me that he woke up and saw 4 of his 5 lovely daughters starring at him after being out of this world for several days. After this experience, he wants to devote much more of his time to life, his wife, and his family. Larry a life-time member of FCGS, will still be in touch and will remain a part of FCGS as much as time permits. Thank you, Larry, for your years of devoted volunteer service to CCGS, FCGS and SCGS. Lest we forget Marsha, for her faithful service to CCGS and years of putting up with Larry in these capacities. I know it takes a team to get it done.

WWI Soldier Addition

There is a list of WWI Soldiers that served from Fairfield County in the last edition of this newsletter. As we all know, this list is only a list of those that we are aware of in our records that served in WWI, from Fairfield County. If there are others that need to be added, please bring them to our attention.

Mr. Woodrow Brown has contacted me about his father Willie Brown who served with the 321st and returning to New York City on a ship like the one pictured in previous newsletter.



Mr. Willie Brown signed up for the WWI draft and served during WWI as a private in the 321st Service Battalion Quarter Master Corps. Below is his WWI Draft Registration Card.

Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD No. 149

1 Name in full *Willie Brown* Age in yrs. *21*

2 Home address *Dawkins S.C.*

3 Date of birth *January 10th 1896*

4 Are you (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien? or have you declared your intention to become a citizen? *Natural born citizen*

5 Where were you born? *Dawkins S.C. U.S.A.*

6 Have a religion, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? *Labour, R.R. Construction*

8 By whom employed? *C.W. Jones & Co. - Pocomo, Va. No 1 Camp.*

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? *None*

10 Married or single (which)? *Single* Race (specify which)? *Negro*

11 What military service have you had? Rank *None* Branch *None*

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? *No*

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

E/S. Willie Brown (Signature or mark)

39-2-8 REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? *Medium* Slender, medium, or stout (which)? *Medium*

2 Color of eyes? *Black* Color of hair? *Black* Bald? *No*

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? *None*

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

W.A. Bailey Co. S.C. (Signature of registrar)

Precinct *13*

City or County *Fairfield*

State *S.C.* Date of registration *June 5 1917*

Mr. Willie Brown's military marker application with his military information.

1. NAME OF DECEASED - LAST - FIRST - MIDDLE (Print or Type) BROWN, WILLIE WILLIE, BROWN		14. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State) Friendship Church Cemetery Fairfield County, S. C.	
2. SERVICE NUMBER 1885902 ✓	3. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NUMBER XC 1907 862	IMPORTANT - Item 18 on reverse side must be completed. See attached instructions and complete and submit both copies.	
4. ENLISTMENT DATE (Month, day, year) 4-29-18	5. DISCHARGE DATE (Month, day, year) 7-18-19	15. This application is submitted for a stone or marker for the unmarked grave of a deceased member or former member of the Armed Forces of the U. S., soldier of the Union or Confederate Armies of the Civil War or for an unmarked memorial plot for a non-recoverable deceased member. I hereby agree to accept responsibility for proper placement at the grave or memorial plot at no expense to the Government.	
6. STATE S. C.	7. DECORATIONS None	NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or Type) RELATIONSHIP Mrs. Victoria S. Brown Wife	
8. GRADE OR RANK Pvt.	9. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, DIVISION Army, OMC Unassigned, last assigned 321st Ser. Bn.		
10. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year) 1-10-1896	11. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year) 2-21-69		
12. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LATIN CROSS (Christian) <input type="checkbox"/> STAR OF DAVID (Hebrew) <input type="checkbox"/> NO EMBLEM	13. CHECK TYPE REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAT MARBLE MARKER <input type="checkbox"/> FLAT GRANITE MARKER <input type="checkbox"/> FLAT BRONZE MARKER		
DO NOT WRITE HERE			
FOR VERIFICATION 24 MAR 1969	ORDERED 21 APR 1969		
B/L Z-7196489	CONTRACTOR COLUMBIA MARBLE WORKS 117 E. 11th St., Columbia, S.C.		
16. FREIGHT STATION Spartanburg, South Carolina		17. NAME OF CONSIGNEE WHO WILL TRANSPORT STONE OR MARKER Mrs. Victoria S. Brown	
ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Street address, City and State) 175 Aden Street Spartanburg, S. C. 29303		ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE (Street address, City and State) 175 Aden St., Spartanburg, S.C. 29303	
I HAVE AGREED TO TAKE THE STONE OR MARKER TO THE CEMETERY.			
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT <i>Mrs. Victoria S. Brown</i>		DATE 3-11-69	
SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE <i>Mrs. Victoria S. Brown</i>			
PVT 321 SERVICE BN OMC/WWI			

DD FORM 1330, 1 NOV 62 EDITION OF 1 DEC 61 MAY BE USED. APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER 4/4/69

Mr. Willie Brown's military cemetery marker in Friendship African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery.



Mr. Willie Brown was born 10 January 1896 to Tony and Martha Brown. He was married to Victoria Stone (1899-2001) and by 1940 he and his family had moved to Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. He remained there and died 21 February 1969. His South Carolina Death Certificate below states he was to be buried at Friendship; however, it states Spartanburg instead of Fairfield County.

Registration Dist. No. 40-A STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH 69 005257

Registrator's No. 408 CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DECEASED: Birth No. 110-4, Name: Willie Brown, Sex: Male, Date of Death: 12/21/1969, Age: 75, Date of Birth: 1/10/1894, County of Death: Spartanburg.

DECEASED: Race: Negro, Usual Residence: S.C., Social Security Number: 249-12-5183-A, Residence: Spartanburg, S.C., Occupation: Laborer, Employer: Southern Iron & Metal.

PARENTS: Tony Brown (Father), Martha Brown (Mother).

SURVIVING SPOUSE: Victoria Stone, Married.

CAUSE OF DEATH: Part I: Death was caused by: (i) Cardio-Vascular Disease, (ii) not determined. Part II: Other significant conditions: (i) blind in both eyes for years.

CERTIFICATION: Signed by J. M. Douglas, M.D., on 1-3-69.

BURIAL: Burial at Friendship Cemetery, Spartanburg, S.C., on 2/26/69.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR: J.W. Woodward Inc., Spartanburg, S.C.

REGISTRAR: Ude J. Owens, Spartanburg, S.C.

Mr. Willie Brown and his wife Victoria Stone Brown’s civilian tombstones in the Friendship AME Cemetery.



In Celebration of European History
Some Early settlers to Camden District/Fairfield County

John Woodward Durham

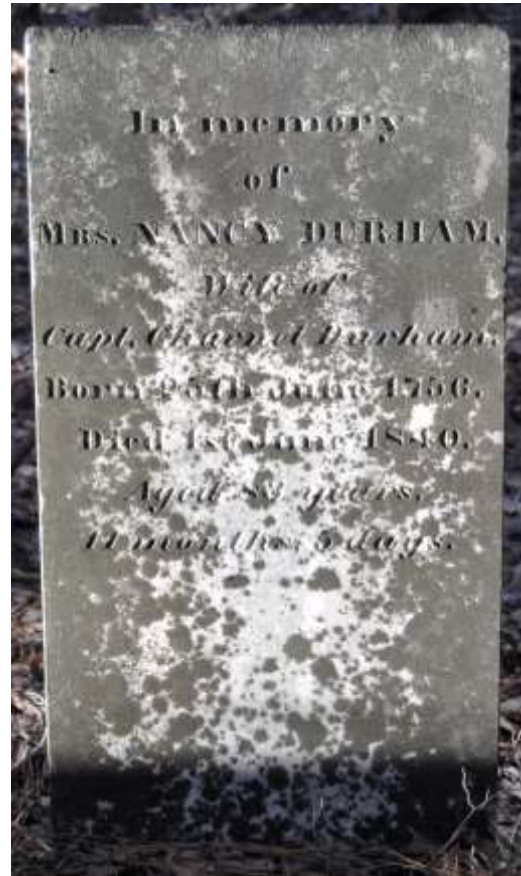
John Woodward Durham, the only son and child of John and Cynthia Durham, of Fairfield, was born on the 2nd day of December 1807. Having been left an orphan in his infancy, Aunt Mary Lyles (Marion), daughter of John and Esther Woodward and wife of Maj. Thomas Lyles of Fairfield, took charge of him. Under her careful supervision and training he remained for some years, and afterwards was under the guardianship of his grandfather, Capt. Charnel Durham, until he arrived at manhood's estate. Having inherited a competent fortune, he now took its management into his own hands, devoting himself to the life of a planter. On the 19th day of March 1829, he was married to Miss Margaret Daniel Turner. Her father was William Turner. He came from Fredericksburg, V.A. to Fairfield and settled near Rocky Creek. Her mother was Charlotte Woodward. She was the daughter of Rev. William Woodward, whose wife was a Miss Nancy Barrett, a lady of Huguenot extraction and of much culture and polish.

As few incidents, worthy of recital, are likely to occur in the quiet and un-obtrusive life that of a farmer chosen by the subject we are sketching, we have none to record. Suffice it to say that John Woodward Durham was a good citizen, a man of strict honor and rectitude, and that in these respects he was swayed by principle and not opinion. In all the relations of life, he exhibited those noble and unseen qualities of heart and mind, which, if more generally emulated by mankind, would make this a better and happier world. A prominent feature of his character was his fondness for his kindred, whether near or remote. He belonged to that old school of gentlemen, now almost extinct, who have been noted for their genuine hospitality and true politeness. His death occurred on the 21st day of January 1858, in the fifty-first year of his age. He sleeps in the Woodward Cemetery. A tombstone, erected by his wife, who still survives, marks the spot. John Woodward, Charlotte Ellen, Francis Marion, Mary Lois, Eliza Woodward, and Margaret Ella. Cynthia Elizabeth married Dr. Samuel W. Bookhart of Richland County. William Strother married Miss Martha Marvin McNulty of Georgetown, S.C.; John Woodward, Jr. (now deceased) married Miss Mary Mobley of Chester County; Charlotte Ellen married Mr. G.A. Woodward, of Talladega, Ala.; Francis Marion never married, but was killed in the late war, near Spotsylvania court house, V.A. ; in the 21st year of his age; Mary Lois married Mr. William Eugene McNulty of Georgetown, S.C.; Eliza Woodward married Capt. J.L. Wardlaw of Edgefield County; Margaret Ella married A.J. Lamar of Fairfield.

Copied from the News and Herald of Winnsboro, S.C. dated April 9, 1901.



Captain Charnel Durham Cemetery, Fairfield County



Colonel William McCreight

By William Randolph McCreight

21 July 2011

(not presented totally as originally submitted)

Born: the 14th of June 1774, Winnsboro, South Carolina

Died: the 7th of November 1859, Winnsboro, South Carolina

Buried: Zion Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Winnsboro, South Carolina

The McCreight family originated in Scotland and later moved to Ireland. On the 29th of October 1772 David McCreight, his wife Mary Harper, three sons: William born in 1735, James born in 1745, David born in 1749 and two daughters (names unknown), sailed from Belfast, Ireland aboard the ship *Pennsylvania Farmer*. They landed in Charleston, South Carolina the 28th of December 1772.

William and his wife Agnes Smith remained in South Carolina, Fairfield County at Winnsboro. James moved to Crooked Creek, Indiana County. David and his wife Martha Orr went to Bath County, Kentucky, then to Tranquility, in Adam County, Ohio.

The McCreight's had land arraigned in South Carolina before they arrived. They stayed in Charleston two weeks, to finalize legal matters, before travelling to their land in Winnsboro while the town was still being laid out. They built log cabins where the family lived.

William and Agnes had a son, named William, born on the 14th of June 1774. Two years later William Sr. died on the 5th of December 1776, when his son was two and a half years old. William is buried in the McCreight family cemetery on his father David's land grant near Winnsboro.

William's mother remarried, but he did not get along well with his stepfather. At the age of eight he left home and a year later bound himself as an apprentice to a contractor for four years.

In 1797 William married Agnes Nancy¹ Austin and built a two-room cabin and a shop in Winnsboro. He manufactured fabrics and began producing mills and cotton gins that remove the seeds from cotton. He built the first cotton gin to process a bale of cotton in South Carolina. He also built the Fairfield County Courthouse in Winnsboro³. He ordered the parts of a clock from Europe and installed it in the tower in Winnsboro.^{2,4}

In the war of 1812 William commanded a company of Winnsboro light infantry and later resigned this commission to command the 25th Regiment of the South Carolina Militia with the rank of Colonel. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church for 50 years and President of Sion College for ten years. He was the first intendant [mayor] of Winnsboro and served 15 years, then declined re-election.

In her book *Inventing the Cotton Gin* Angela Lakethe presumes William had a license to produce and sell gins from Eli Whitney. This seems unlikely, because no evidence has been found and William produced a different type of cotton gin than Whitney patented. Although cotton gins had been used since the 1st century AD and were found on every continent, Eli Whitney is generally known as the inventor of the cotton gin. Eli Whitney patented his own design for an improved mechanical roller cotton gin on the 17th of March 1794. The patent was not validated until 1807 and was assigned the number X72. An article published in the *Library of Southern Literature* in 1870 claimed Catherine Littlefield gave the idea to Whitney, because women could not apply for patents.

Whitney's gin used a roller with hooked spikes and a mesh. Cotton fibers torn off passed through the mesh the seeds could not pass through. Whitney's gin could process fifty-five pounds of cotton per day. It transformed Southern agriculture and cotton became a major part of the national economy.

¹ There is dispute about this first name, but Nancy is inscribed on her gravestone.

² The first house in Winnsboro, S.C., built by William McCreight.

³ Fairfield County S.C. courthouse, designed by Robert Mills and built by Colonel William McCreight. The stairs were added later.

⁴ Colonel William McCreight imported the parts of a clock from Europe and installed it in the tower in Winnsboro, S.C.

Whitney and his partner Miller did not sell cotton gins. They charged planters 40% of their yield, paid in cotton, to process their cotton. They could not meet the demand, the gin was simple to produce, and resentment of his payment policy caused planters to infringe Whitney's patent and build gins themselves. Patent laws were weak and legal costs eroded profits. Patent laws were later changed, making it easier to contest infringements, a year before Whitney's patent expired and his company went out of business in 1797.

In 1809 William manufactured fabrics and cotton bags, but apparently after 1812 he concentrated solely on cotton gin and mill production.

In 1810 federal census counted 2,741 cotton gins in South Carolina. Roller gins had been largely replaced by saw gins. In some districts there were no roller gins at all. The average saw gin had 40 saws, one had 100 saws, two had 130 saws and the largest had 140 saws. William produced saw gins and his are included in this survey.

The details of William's gins can be found in his newspaper announcements. By 1796, a year before Eli Whitney's company went out of business, at least three other people already held patents for cotton gins. William's newspaper announcement in 1809 said: After seven years of experience, he had reached a state of great perfection in cotton saw gin design. This means he did not begin cotton saw gin production until 1802; five years after Whitney's company went out of business. In fact, William and his son James both held patents on their own improved cotton gins, and they were licensed as far away as Texas and Virginia.

William sold his cotton gins for \$3.00 per saw if the customer picked them up in Winnsboro and \$3.50 per saw if he delivered them to the customer. This means his cotton gins cost an average of \$120.00 FOB or \$140.00 delivered but could cost up to \$490.00. In the early 1800s this was a substantial investment for a planter.

In 1817 in the *Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser*, William announced the arrival of English sheet iron for gin saws on 1809 terms. In 1836 William and his son James patented a reverse motion gristmill and improved cotton saw gin. They manufactured these in Winnsboro and licensed production to Bloomfield & Elliot in Raymond Mississippi.

William's employees included whites, free blacks and ten black slaves. He required all these employees to attend his daily family prayers. In 1802 a South Carolina planter named William Elliot apprenticed a black slave named April, who may have been Elliot's own son, to William. April served his apprenticeship and continued to work for William, on behalf of Elliot, for a total of fourteen years. He learned blacksmithing, cotton gin production, reading, writing and calculation. In 1816 Elliot released April from slavery. April legally changed his name to William Ellison and opened a cotton saw gin production business in Statesburg. He later became a cotton planter and owned black slaves himself. His businesses survived the civil war and in 1874 the credit agency R. J. Dun & Company rated him as honorable, upright, hardworking, industrious, and worth \$7,000 to \$8,000.

Books concerning William Ellison's and William McCreight's relationship include:

1. *Stolen Childhood, Slave Youth in 19th Century America* by Wilma King
2. *The Essence of Liberty* also by Wilma King
3. *No Chariot Let Down* by Michael P. Johnson & James L. Roark

These authors present two vastly different accounts of this relationship:

In chapter one of *Stolen Childhood*, Wilma King wrote about the distress of slave parents at delivering their children into a life of bondage. She described the indifference of April Ellison towards his daughter Maria Ann. April Ellison was freed in 1816. He became a prosperous landowner and bought the freedom of his wife Matilda and their daughter Eliza Ann. Maria Ann, the offspring of another woman remained in bondage. William McCreight, whom he trusted, held title to his daughter, who lived as if she were a free person. After fourteen years of freedom April Ellison finally bought Maria Ann, but never emancipated her. Maria Ann technically remained enslaved.

This unjustly presents William Ellison in a bad light and William McCreight slightly less so. Wilma King failed to mention that the state of South Carolina legislature passed a law in 1820, four years after William Ellison was freed, making it illegal to free slaves. She also did not mention that William McCreight never owned Maria Ann. He helped William

Ellison, with no benefit to himself, with a deed of trust. This was a mechanism used to circumvent the law of 1820 and allow slaves to live as free persons even though it was forbidden to free them.

This is clearly described by Michael P. Johnson & James L. Roark in *No Chariot Let Down*.

No Chariot Let Down says, although many slaveholders wanted to free slaves, by an 1820 act of the South Carolina Legislature, slaves could not legally be freed. The deed of trust was used to circumvent this law. A slave owner could vest the ownership of a slave to a trustee and the terms of the trust allowed the slave to live as a free person. On 17 November 1830, ten years after the act was passed, William Ellison bought his daughter Maria from her owner. He could not free her, but he made a deed of trust with Colonel William McCreight, under whom he had served his apprenticeship when he was a slave himself. In contrast to what Wilma King calls "*indifference to his daughter*", the deed of trust begins by saying: "*Under consideration of the love and affection I have for my natural daughter Maria*". The deed of trust established de facto freedom for Maria and allowed her to live as a free person with her father, or anyone else he designated. He reserved the right to emancipate Maria, if in the future South Carolina law allowed, or in another state. In the event Ellison predeceased William McCreight, William was to secure Maria's emancipation in South Carolina if possible, or another state, at the cost of Ellison's estate and without contest by the executors. Neither William McCreight nor any of his heirs were to have any right to Maria's services, nor service of any of her children.

William did not own Maria and derived no benefit for himself. Though his participation in the deed of trust he made Maria as free as any slave could possibly be under the South Carolina law of 1820. In later life William sold his house and farm to his eldest son James and went to live on a nearby farm. He died of pneumonia on the 7th of November 1859. He had three sons and seven daughters. He is buried in the Zion Presbyterian cemetery in Winnsboro, South Carolina.⁵

Descendants of Colonel William McCreight

Mary Henry Randolph, wife of Robert Jackson McCreight

Robert Jackson McCreight 1819-1888

Colonel William McCreight's son, **Robert Jackson McCreight** (1819- 1888), took over his businesses. He married Mary Henry Randolph, the 3rd great-grand-daughter of William Randolph of Turkey Island (1651-1711), who immigrated from England and was the patriarch of the Randolph's of Virginia. They were politically powerful until shortly after the civil war and were related to most of the prominent colonial families. Thomas Jefferson's mother was Jane Randolph (1720-1776), daughter of General Isham Randolph. Margaret Elizabeth Alexander, wife of Edward Oscar McCreight

Robert Jackson McCreight's son **Edward Oscar McCreight** (1840-1906), married Margaret Elisabeth Alexander and he moved to Camden where she lived. The Alexander's lived in a house called Tanglewood. Edward Oscar McCreight was a two-term mayor of Camden and died in office. Two of his wife's ancestors were mayors of Camden and she was the great-grand-daughter of Abraham Alexander (1717-1786), who was chairman of the committee that wrote the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (from England), almost two years before Thomas Jefferson's declaration. It was read before the Continental Congress and some phrases in the Alexander declaration were used by Jefferson. Her grandfather Dr. Isaac Verdery Alexander treated General De Kalb, who was wounded 7 times in the Battle of Camden. George Washington said, "*General de Kalb came to America and shed his blood to water our tree of liberty.*" Her father Isaac Brownfield Alexander (1812-1884) painted the huge picture *History unfurled* under which South Carolina signed its secession from the Union. It depicted the states he expected to leave the Union, but two of them remained in the Union.

Beverly Randolph McCreight (1886-1973) and his wife Sarah Katherine Sullivan.

Edward Oscar McCreight's son, **Beverly Randolph McCreight** (1886-1973), took over the family business in Camden. He married Sarah Katherine Sullivan, the daughter of Charles Pleasant Washington Sullivan (1859-1946). After the Civil War, his father John Hewlett Sullivan (1821-1899) had a large plantation in Laurens County. An accident left him an invalid in great pain. When the overseer left, he said he could no longer manage the plantation. His son Charles took over the

⁵Colonel William McCreight 's gravestone, broken into three pieces, Zion Cemetery Winnsboro, SC Mount Sion Presbyterian Cemetery in Winnsboro, South Carolina, where many McCreight's are buried.

plantation at the age of 12 years.

Beverly Randolph McCreight's residence in Newton, N.C. The house no longer exists, and a bank occupies the site.

Later Charles owned eight hotels in North and South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia, including the Camden Hotel, which was described in a newspaper article as the "Elegant Hotel Camden". It no longer exists, and the U.S. Post office is on the site.

Three newspaper clippings of obituaries of Colonel William McCreight were found pasted in the McCreight Family Bible, now in possession of his 3rd great-grandson William Randolph McCreight, born 1934. These obituaries are transcribed and are below.

**Obituary number 1 of Colonel
William McCreight**

The Winnsboro [S. C.] Registrar announces the death of one of its most venerable and highly esteemed citizens, Col. William McCreight, who has held the office of Ruling Elder in that church [Presbyterian Church of Winnsboro] ever since its organization, fifty years ago; and after referring to the incidents in his history - to his military command - to the civil offices which he held, to his presidency of the Mount Zion College is entrusted, says, and truly - "Thus as a worthy citizen, a brave soldier, and a consistent Christian, he has acted well his role in the drama of life."

**Obituary number 2 of Colonel William McCreight,
From the *Winnsboro Register*
Death of Colonel William McCreight**

It is ever painful to record the death of a valuable citizen; it is particularly so when he whose name heads this paragraph, has been so closely identified with the growth, the prosperity, and the history of a community. The void made by the death of Colonel William McCreight can never be filled. The deceased had passed through the gala days of youth, had met, and bravely struggled with, the realities of manhood and had entered upon the shady paths of old age. On last Thursday night he was attacked with what proved to be pneumonia, and yesterday between the hours of 11 and 12 AM he closed his earthly career.

The ruling elders of the Scion Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro included William and his son James. William served for 50 years. Source: *Historical Sketch 1787-1959*, by Charles Spencer McCants

Colonel McCreight has ever been remarkable for his magnanimity and public-spirited enterprise. In 1814 he commanded the "Winnsboro Light Infantry" and with his company was stationed in or near Charleston. For years after the declaration of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America, he retained the command of his company and continued to exercise the salutary influences of his judicious precepts and worthy example. Resigning command of his company he was elected Colonel of the 25th Regiment of the S. C. Militia. Long and faithful did he discharge the duties incumbent on his office, exhibiting throughout a true military spirit worthy of all emulation.

Nor did he neglect the interests of the town of which he has been so deserving an ornament. He was the first intendant [mayor]; and the fact that he retained the office for more than fifteen years, and finally declined re-election, is sufficient evidence of the effective way the duties of the office were discharged. Ever seeking to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellows, we are not surprised to learn that for a long series of years, he labored constantly for the Mt. Zion College. During many years he was president of the Mt. Zion Society; and we hear of his doing incalculable services to the institution when it was in bad odor. In conjunction with General Buchanan, he saved Mt Zion from total annihilation. Upon the resignation of Mr. Evans, he was re-elected to the presidency of the society, and for more than ten years faithfully discharged his duties.

Public spirit and constant energetic actions are not incompatible with true religion. Colonel McCreight was elected an Elder of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, when it was first organized in Winnsboro; he has been a working and consistent member for upwards of fifty years.

Thus, as a worthy citizen, a brave soldier, and a constant Christian, he has acted well his role in the drama of life. And with his hairs silvered by the hand of Time, his form bent by the weight of years, and his spirit sustained by the

knowledge of a well-spent life, he has been called to that rest that remained for the faithful disciples of Jehovah. The falling leaves are a commentary on our lives. A November wind played among the branches of the bending trees, a psalm of sad and solemn melody. It was a requiem, which told of the spirit at rest with God. - Winnsboro Register, 8th.

**Obituary number 3 of Colonel William McCreight
Tribute of Respect**

The Church of the redeemer is one, though a part be in heaven and a part on earth. Whether we serve in the church below or the church above, we serve the lord. Whether we live therefore, or die we are the Lord's. - Death may separate us for a time, one from another, and distribute us to different spheres of labor; still, we are one, our work is one and the master whom we serve is one.

Since we last met one of our number has been called to a higher, a holier and a more blessed service. The work of Col. William McCreight on earth is done, and the master has given him a higher place. We mourn our loss; we rejoice in his gain.

Col. McCreight was born June 14th, 1774; ordained and installed Ruling Elder of Scion Church, Winnsboro, S. C. June 15th, 1809, and died November 7th, 1859. For more than 50 years he served this church in the capacity of Ruling Elder; and a great part of the time, the whole burden of the church was on his shoulders.

While he lived he did not seek honors of men, and now he needs not our encomiums. But it is due to ourselves to perpetuate his memory.

Much might be said of him as a husband, a father, a neighbor, a citizen, and a patriot; but it is as a Christian, we shall ever delight to remember him. He exhibited many lovely traits of character and was unusually free from blemishes. Among his Christian characteristics, which are well worthy of our imitation, we note his large-hearted benevolence. He was always ready to sympathize with the suffering, and to aid the needy. His care and his labors were not exhausted on his own family. The welfare of the community in which he lived, of his state and country was always dear to him and to the measure of his ability he was already to aid in extending his blessings ... (here a few lines are missing). His feelings too were very uniform. As he was found at one time, so might he be expected to be at all times. Consequently, he was very uniform in action. At all times and under all circumstances he exhibited the same Christian character. In his home, in his business transactions and in camp (in 1814 he was stationed in or near Charleston in command of the Winnsboro light infantry), the same governing principles were manifested. He was a man of strong will and determined purpose. He was by no means obstinate in his opinions; but when his opinions were formed, he proceeded forthwith to act accordingly. Nor was it enough that he alone should do right, for as far as his influence extended, he endeavored to have others do right also. For many years he had in his employ a large number of persons and they were required to attend daily his family prayers.

Another of his characteristics was cheerful acquiescence in all the dispensations of providence. He passed through many trials, suffered reverses of fortune - still he was free from murmuring; always cheerful, always hopeful.

Christian forbearance and forgiveness were eminently characteristic of him. For a long time, he conducted an extensive business; had dealings with many men; if he ever suffered wrong or unkindness of anyone, it had to be learned from other lips than his own. He had a great deal of that charity that beareth all things, thinketh no evil. In view of his death the Session adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That in this Providence we hear the call of God to each of us to be more faithful to do our might whatsoever our hands find to do, for the night of death cometh.

Resolved 2. That we do ever strive to attain more and more of those Christian virtues, which characterized our departed brother.

Resolved 3. That we tender to his bereaved widow, our deep sympathy, and fervent prayers, that all the promises in God's Word to the widow may be most fully realized by her; and that we do furnish her with a copy of these resolutions; also, that we send a copy of the same to the Southern Presbyterian for publication

Resolved 4. That a blank page in... (the rest is missing)

**Col. William McCreight and wives
Sion Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Winnsboro, Fairfield County**



Nancy (1775-1827) consort (1st wife)
of Col. William McCreight



Sarah Ann (1807-1866) wife
of Col. William McCreight



Col. William McCreight
(1774-1859)



McCreight Family Cemetery, Fairfield County



James McCreight
(1750-1809)



Robert H. McCreight
(1795-1867)



Sarah McCreight
(1771-1845)



Margaret McCreight
(1751-1827)



John McCreight
(1765-1846)



William McCreight
(1736-1776)



Captain Thomas Woodward

1729-1779

(The Regulator)



Thomas Woodward, Champion of Justice

By Mary D. Boulware

When the Cherokee Indian War ended and peace was restored to the back country of South Carolina, there was an influx of settlers coming down from Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and North Carolina. With this wave of immigration also came an undesirable element, composed of horse thieves, Indian traders, drunkards, and immoral men. These outlaws banded together, maintained contact with their own kind in other colonies, and congregated into communities, terrorizing the scattered settlers, and becoming a scourge to the back country. They dwelled in their own settlements, with their women and children. Often young girls of respected families were abducted. In the summer of 1767, a wave of crime swept the back country.

The following was carried in the Gazette of July 27, 1767 – “The gang of villains from Virginia and North Carolina who have for some years past in small parties under particular leaders, infested the back parts of the Southern provinces, stealing horses from one and selling them to the next, notwithstanding the late public example made of several of them, we hear are more formidable then ever as to numbers, and more audacious and crueller in their outrages. It is reported that they consist of more than 200, for a chain of communication with each other, and have places of general meeting, where in imitation of councils of war, they form plans of operation and defense, and alluding to their secrecy and fidelity to each other, call their places, “free mason lodges.” Instances of their cruelty to the people in the back settlements where they rob or otherwise abuse, are so numerous and shocking that a narrative of them would fill a whole gazette, and every reader with horror. They at present range in the forks between the Broad, Saluda, and Savannah Rivers. Two of the gang were hanged last week at Savannah, viz, Lundy Hart and Obadiah Greenage. Two others, James Ferguson

and James Habersham were killed when these were taken.”

Travel from the back country to Charleston was difficult. A trip from Fairfield County on the rough roads and trails required a week’s ride on horseback, or from two to three weeks by wagon. Thus, the time and trouble involved in making a trip from the interior to the capitol left the back country virtually without courts or law enforcement. County Courts were nonexistent, justices of the peace had only slight judicial power and criminal trials were held in Charleston. Out of desperation the respected and law-abiding men of the back country organized a Regulation. Small planters and leading men alike joined the movement to rid the country of the lawless. Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers the Regulators were activated by Thomas Woodward, Barnaby Pope, and Edward McGraw.

Thomas Woodward was a large man, of commanding presence, was attractive, and possessed great physical strength, as verified by an incident related by his grandson, Hon. Joseph A. Woodward. Captain Woodward together with a part of his company were in pursuit of a band of Tories, who took refuge in a stoutly built log cabin on Little River. This presented a problem as to how to dislodge them. The Captain after consulting with his men as to the best plan of attack, ordered them to be ready. He rushed for the door, and with one powerful kick, broke it from its hinges, sending it into the middle of the floor. Shots were fired from outside and within and was ended with the surrender of the Tories. Tradition says it was here that the old Regulator received his only wound prior to his death. His weapon was a rifle with the barrel sawed off so that it could be wielded with one hand. As he charged the door, he was holding it in front of his chest, a bullet fired from inside split on the barrel sending bits of lead into his chest.

Another demonstration of his daring courage and physical stamina – Thomas Woodward led five Regulator- Rangers on a grueling, fast paced scout beginning in late December. He and his men reached Bethabara, North Carolina on January 17, 1768. There they aided in the siege of the outlaws in the Hollow, crossed the border into Virginia, proceeded to Augusta County and took custody of four Negroes stolen in S.C. On February 29, after riding hundreds of miles, the Woodward party arrived in Charleston with the Negroes and two horse thieves.

Thomas Woodward’s first house built in Fairfield County was at a place called the Muster Field Spring, the remains of which could still be seen in 1866. There was a racetrack near the old homesite. Major Benoni Robertson and Billy Simpson were the race riders. Captain Woodward moved out on the public road near Anvil Rock. Here he constructed a frame house, which presented an imposing appearance in the days of the log cabin. People came from miles around to view it. It withstood the passage of Cornwallis and his troops through the county but was laid waste by Sherman’s torch. He is said to have been the first subscriber to a newspaper in the District. Upon its arrival his neighbors would gather to hear the news read.

At the start of the Revolution, as he had done with the Regulators, he rallied the patriots of the Little River- Cedar Creek area and was their leader. He was one of the first companies in South Carolina to resist the British, the eighth Company of Rangers, Commanded by Colonel William Thompson of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. He and his men took part in the “Snow Campaign” against the Tories in 1775. He was elected to the 1st Provincial Congress of 1775, but later that year led volunteers against Indians and Tories. He was “a terror to evil-doers and the dry bones of Tories shook at the very name of Woodward.” During the war he served as a justice of the peace. On his final campaign, he had gathered some men of his company who were at home and was in hot pursuit of a band of Tories. In the Tory party were some he was very anxious to catch. He ordered his men not to fire, but to strive to capture the entire party that they were following very closely. The old Captain rode at the head of his company and had crossed Little Dutchman’s creek when a Tory turned in his saddle and fired. The bullet struck Thomas Woodward in the chest, and he fell from his horse, dead. He died as he had lived – a champion of justice. At his death, his stepson, Benjamin May, took command of his old company. His sons, John, and William served their country in the Revolution. The body of the gallant old Regulator rests in the Woodward family cemetery, near the Anvil Rock. His headstone is inscribed, “Thomas Woodward, the Regulator, killed by Tories, May 12, 1779”

Story written by Mary D. Boulware (Date unknown)

Captain Thomas Woodward

By Thomas Smith Jr.

“Captain Thomas Woodward fought in the battle of Sullivan's Island. He was a "regulator" who commanded a company of mounted Rangers on the patriot extreme left (outside of the actual fort). In that capacity, he helped repel the King's Men (Not sure if they were British Army or Royal Marines... probably some of both.) who were attempting to land on the island by crossing the breach inlet. Of course, the inlet itself proved to be a great natural defense against a landing from the adjacent island. Captain Woodward survived the battle at Sullivan's Island, but was killed a few years later while in pursuit of a band of British horsemen (or Tories). According to reports, he was literally blown out of his saddle by a blast of enemy buckshot. An obelisk to Captain Thomas Woodward can be seen from the highway between Simpson and Winnsboro”. (Smith, 2004)

The Battle of Sullivan's Island

On June 28, 1776, Col. William Moultrie and a small force of patriots defending Fort Sullivan, a partially completed palmetto fort, stoutly repelled an assault by combined British naval and military forces intent on seizing Charleston. This spectacular patriot victory dampened British hopes for quickly subduing the rebellion in the Southern colonies and greatly strengthened patriot resolve. The Battle of Sullivan's Island had a lasting impact on the imagery that defines our state. South Carolina's official state flag originated from the banner that Moultrie, commander of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment, chose for his regiment, and which flew over Fort Sullivan on the day of the battle. This precursor to our state flag featured a blue field with a white crescent in the upper corner closest to the staff. The blue matched the color of the 2nd South Carolina's uniforms, and the crescent was a symbol that appeared on its soldiers' caps. The palmetto tree that so prominently appears on the state flag also is a symbol drawn from the Battle of Sullivan's Island. Fort Sullivan was constructed of palmetto logs and sand. During the British bombardment on June 28, the palmetto log walls absorbed much of the impact of incoming shot and in doing so ably protected the fort's garrison. Over 84 years after the battle, when South Carolina seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860, it needed a national flag. Several designs were submitted to the General Assembly, but on Jan. 28, 1861, South Carolina adopted a flag that added a white palmetto tree to Moultrie's original design, officially creating the Palmetto flag, as we know it today. (Emerson, 2004)

1740

Settlers begin to arrive in the Wateree River area. One of the earliest was Thomas Nightingale who established a large horse farm near Cedar Creek.

1754- 1760

Thomas Woodward fought in the French and Indian War. He became a captain on George Washington's staff.

1760

Closely following the end of the Cherokee war in 1760 many Scotch Irish arrived from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. English and French Huguenots came from Charleston area.

1763

South Carolina land grants indicate that early in 1763, Captain Thomas Woodward probably brought his six Woodward children, his widowed mother (Mary Simson Woodward Robertson) and his three Robertson half-brothers (William, John, and Henry) to South Carolina before the American Revolution.

Source: Jo Ann Cooper Killeen

1764

Following the French and Indian war the settlers in the Wateree River area began to be plagued by small bands of raiding Indians from the North. The lands around Fairfield and Kershaw Counties once served as hunting grounds for the Cherokee and were home to the Catawba and Siouan Indian tribes. The Catawba were great friends of the settlers and traded as well as fought the Cherokee with the newcomers. These skirmishes gave rise to a type of frontier lawman called the regulators. They were led loosely by Moses Kirkland and Thomas Woodward both landowners in Fairfield

County. During the years before the Revolutionary War Woodward became instrumental in encouraging his neighbors to take up arms against England. In the end Woodward lost his life to a bandit.

1774

John Waggoner was issued land grants near Fairfield County. Waggoner is best known for building Fort Waggoner as a line of defense against Indian and bandit raids throughout South Carolina. A small memorial marker is placed on highway 215 in his honor. Similar forts were constructed elsewhere in the state as well.

1775

During the Revolutionary war there were relatively few British loyalists in the area. Often the distance from port cities and central government instilled a rough sense of independence in the settlers. Two of the most well-known loyalists were James and John Phillips. Colonel John Phillips was a friend of Lord Cornwallis who is credited, by legend, with naming Fairfield County. On one occasion Colonel Phillips acquitted 70 Whigs (American revolutionaries) who were to be hanged for treason. Sometime after that Phillips himself was captured in Camden where the local citizens petitioned successfully for him to be freed as well. After his release he returned to England. One of the most notable local personalities was General Richard Winn of Virginia for whom the town of Winnsboro is named. Winn was born in 1750 in Virginia Captain Thomas Woodward was elected to the 1st Provincial Congress of 1775. On 17 June 1775, he became a captain in the Rangers under Colonel Thomson. He and his men took part in the "Snow Campaign" against the Tories in 1775.

1776

Captain Thomas Woodward resigned his commission on 30 January 1776 but later that year he led volunteers against Indians and Tories.

1779

On 12 May 1779, Captain Thomas Woodward was killed while in pursuit of a band of Tories on Little Dutchman's Creek in Fairfield County, SC. His oldest son John succeeded to command of the Rangers. His half-brother Ben May took command of another company of Regulators. A Fairfield County, South Carolina historical marker detailing Captain Woodward's contributions to the State of South Carolina and his Country stands just outside the Thomas Woodward Family Cemetery on Highway 34.

1780

Moberly's meeting house near Cedar Creek was the location of a conflict between a detachment of New York volunteers under Captain Gray. They attacked a group of local militias. This led to a later conflict at Dutchman's Creek. State Regular Troops at that time were led by Captain John Buchanan, Richard Winn, and Robert Ellison. These men were instrumental in leading South Carolina and our country to freedom from English rule.

End Note:

It was said Captain Woodward was a large man of commanding presence to whom people turned to in times of stress. He served in the French and Indian Wars. In the 1760s, he became a leader in the Regulator Movement in the area between the Broad and Catawba Rivers in South Carolina. He was a justice of the peace and a leading citizen of Fairfield County, South Carolina. Captain Woodward was among the first to raise a company in South Carolina during the American Revolution. Over the years, stories have circulated as to where the body of Captain Thomas Woodward (The Regulator) rests. Some Woodward researchers say that his body was buried somewhere in the woods where the Tories who killed him could not find it. Other researchers say his body was later moved to the Woodward Family Cemetery, near the Anvil Rock (Rockton) on present day Highway 34 between Ridgeway and Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina. A South Carolina Historical Marker located just outside the Thomas Woodward Cemetery reads, "Thomas Woodward, 1/4 mile east stood the home of Thomas Woodward, prominent leader of the South Carolina Regulator Movement. 1768- 1769. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress and a charter member of the Mt. Zion Society. As Captain of Rangers in 1775-76 he led soldiers from this area in the Snow Campaign against Indians and Tories."

These stories are based on a compilation of historical facts and stories pertaining to Captain Thomas Woodward and the History of Fairfield, S.C. for family genealogical research.

Donald Durham

Sources:

Mary D. Boulware (Thomas Woodward, Champion of Justice) date: unknown

W. Thomas Smith Jr. accomplished author, writer, and descendant of Captain Thomas Woodward

<http://www.jquinton.com/archives/001234.html>

Eric Emerson of the South Carolina Historical Society

<http://www.jquinton.com/archives/001225.html>

Fairfield County DAR notes on Captain Thomas Woodward (Fairfield Genealogical Archives)

Jo Ann Cooper Killeen (Woodward Family genealogist)

History of Lake Wateree (Timeline)

<http://www.lakewaterree.com/information/history.asp> (Lake Wateree properties)



Woodward Cemetery, Fairfield County



Captain-Regulator Thomas Woodward
(1751-1827)



William T. Woodward
(1792-1842)

(Memorial Stone - Killed and Buried Near Wateree Creek NE Fairfield County)



Captain John Woodward
(1747-1817)

General Richard Winn

(b: ca. 1750, Fauquier Co, VA d: Dec 1818, Maury Co, TN),

Brother of Colonel John Winn

(b: ca. 1727/1732, Fauquier Co, VA d: 16 Jul 1814, Rutherford Co, TN)

General Richard Winn (b: ca. 1750 d: 19 December 1818) was Representative from South Carolina. He was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in about 1750 and attended the common schools. He moved to Georgia with his brothers, John Winn, Sr., and William Winn; and then on to Fairfield County in South Carolina in 1768, again with his brothers, John Winn, Sr., and William Winn. Richard Winn served as a clerk in a countinghouse; engaged in cotton buying and other mercantile pursuits and was a land surveyor. Richard Winn was a large landholder in South Carolina when the Revolutionary War began.

He entered the Revolutionary Army as a lieutenant in the 3rd South Carolina Regiment and attained the rank of colonel of the State militia. He served with militia units until captured at Fort McIntosh in southeast Georgia in early 1777. Though paroled he did not return to duty until 1780. He quickly rose to the rank of colonel serving under Thomas Sumter. Winn developed a fierce reputation in numerous engagements against Loyalist forces. In December 1780, the British captured his brother, John Winn, and John's son, Minor Winn. John Winn and Minor Winn had plotted to ambush and kill British General Cornwallis. John Winn and Minor Winn were tried and sentenced to hang. Richard Winn sent word to General Cornwallis that if his son and brother died so would the first 100 enemy British soldiers he captured, including British officers. John Winn and Minor Winn were pardoned by General Cornwallis. After the regiment was captured at Charleston, Richard Winn served in a militia partisan unit under General Thomas Sumter.

After the Revolutionary War ended, Richard Winn was promoted to the rank of Major General of militia. He was a member of the South Carolina State Assembly from 1779 until 1786. He was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Creek Nation in 1788. Richard Winn was elected to the Third Congress of the United States and reelected as a Republican to the Fourth Congress (March 4, 1793-March 3, 1797). He was again elected to the Seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Sumter and reelected to the Eighth and to the four succeeding Congresses and served from January 24, 1803, to March 3, 1813. Richard Winn moved to Tennessee in 1813 and became a planter. He continued in the mercantile business until his death on his plantation at Duck River, Maury County, Tennessee. On 19 December 1818 he was buried at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina (place of burial cannot be confirmed, at this point).

Richard Winn and his brother, John Winn, laid out the town of Winnsborough (now Winnsboro), South Carolina, and the town was named after them.

General Richard Winn is Larry Arnold Howard's 6th great-uncle, and his brother, Colonel John Winn, Sr. is Larry Howard's 6th great-grandfather.

OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON RICHARD WINN:

Biography from Benson J. Lossing in his Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution [with minor edits]:

Richard Winn was a native of Virginia. He entered the service early and in 1775 was commissioned the first lieutenant of the South Carolina rangers. He served under Col. William Thomson, in General Richardson's expedition against the Tories, in the winter of that year. He had been with Thomson in the battle on Sullivan's Island. He afterward served in Georgia and was in command of Fort McIntosh on the north side of the Santillan River. He was subsequently promoted to colonel and commanded the militia of Fairfield District.

He was with Sumter at Hanging Rock, where he was wounded. He was active during the remainder of the war and at the conclusion was appointed brigadier and finally a major general of militia. He represented his district in Congress from 1793 to 1802. He moved to Tennessee in 1812 and died soon afterward.

Winnsboro, the present seat of justice of Fairfield District, was so named in his and his brother's (Colonel John Winn) honor. It was in Winnsboro, South Carolina that Richard Winn was colonel of that district in 1780.

From "**History of Fairfield County, South Carolina**," by Fitz Hugh McMaster, 1942 [with minor edits]:

Richard Winn was a native of Virginia; at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle he entered into the regular service of this State. Having acquired glory in the battle at Fort Moultrie, he was sent to the Georgia frontiers, and commanded a company at Fort. St. Illa. The service was a most perilous one and he was selected for it on account of his superior merit as an officer. Shortly after his arrival at the fort he was attacked by a strong force of Indians and Loyalists; these he beat off for two succeeding days; on the third he surrendered with honorable terms to Major General Prevost, at the head of a considerable regular force supported by his allies.

Captain Winn returned to Fairfield after his defeat if can be properly called one, and took command of a regiment of refugee militia. He was in several battles and the success of the affair of Huck's defeat in York [Williamson's Plantation], and the Hanging Rock in Lancaster greatly depended upon his heroic exertions. At the latter place, said the great and good General Davie, who commanded a regiment of cavalry, when the firing had become pretty warm, Winn turned around and said: "Is not that glorious?" He was wounded here and borne off the field about the time the enemy effected his retreat. On his recovery, Winn continued to afford General Sumter his able support, and ceased not to serve his country whilst a Red Coat could be found in Carolina. He was a true patriot, and perhaps, fought in as many battles in the Revolutionary War and with as firm heart as any man living or dead. Such a man at such a time was invaluable to his country.

After the return of peace he was elected brigadier general, by the Legislature of this State and rose to the rank of Major General in the militia. He also served as a county-court Judge with much ability, and filled a seat for many years in the Congress of the United States. In addition to his other claims to the lasting gratitude of his country, General Winn was a perfectly honest and honorable man. He removed to Tennessee in 1812 and died a short time after.

Another Biographical Sketch during the time period immediately following the Revolutionary War:

Gen. Richard Winn was from the old Dominion. He immigrated to Carolina a considerable time before the War, and served as a clerk in the counting-house in Charleston for some years. He then took a position in the Virginia Colony in Fairfield, where he found many old friends and kindred. Here he followed the business of a land surveyor until just before the sea was whitened with the canvas of the British ships, and lit up with red coats. He received the appointment of First Lieutenant in Capt. Woodward's company of Rangers, and served on Sullivan's Island when Sir Peter Parker made his formidable attack on the palmetto fort. The enemy having withdrawn for a time from that quarter, gave the commanding General time to look about him, and attend to the interest of the country at other and distant points. He received advices that the Loyalists and Indians, backed by a few British troops, were committing sad havoc in the most Southern part of Georgia. The county was totally defenseless. Fort St. Illa and Fort Barrington had been both abandoned. It was desirable that the former should be placed in good repair & thoroughly garrisoned with a view to hold the enemy in check, and restrain his wanton depredations. The general promised the command in this important service to any officer of the rank of Captain who could raise eighty volunteers for the purpose. Winn was now Captain, but he was not the first to beat up for volunteers; several Captains attempted to do so, and failed. Capt. Winn at length raised his flag, and ordered out his music. In less than 25 minutes his number was made up. He made no unnecessary delay; he & his men were speedily equipped and mounted, and they took up the line of march for their distant point of destination.

On approaching Fort St. Illa, a considerable body of the enemy were discovered. He divided his force into two equal parts; one he left to find its way to the fort, and to preserve the military stores committed to its charge. The other he put himself at the head of, and ordered a charge upon the enemy. He declined returning the Whig fire, and set off with speed for his flotilla in the river eleven miles below. Winn killed 14 of them on the chase, wounded as many more, and recovered all the property which they had gathered in the plundering excursion into the country, with a quantity of arms and ammunition. He returned to his friends well rewarded for his long race, and the slight peril incident to his enterprise.

Capt. Winn found the fort in an utterly ruined condition, and set about constructing a new one much larger than the old one. He took the axe & spade himself, and there were no lookers-on in camp. A strong block-house, enclosed with high palasades, soon sprang up sufficient to afford protection against any number of small arms. The fort was scarcely

completed when a large body of Loyalists and Indians, sustained by a few regular troops, made their approach. A flag was sent in to demand the instantaneous surrender of the fort. The Captain knew the strength of his position, and the character of the brave men under his command. He declined the surrender demanded, and prepared for his defense, as it was evident, against fearful odds. The firing commenced on both sides, and was kept up almost incessantly for near three days. Many of the enemy climbed up into the neighboring trees with a view to fire over the pickets into the body of the fort; but the block-house rendered their efforts unavailing, and many a one never descended alive from their high nest in the tree-tops.

On the evening of the third day of the fight, Gen. Prevost came up from Augusta with three pieces of cannon and a strong regular force. A flag demanding an unconditional surrender arrived speedily at the fort. Winn saw his case now was a hopeless one, as he had no power to resist artillery. He therefore determined to surrender, but insisted on certain terms to be settled by articles of capitulation. The Commissioners were appointed to draw up the terms, to which Maj. General Prevost and Capt. Winn set their hands - they were very liberal and favorable to the Americans. The gates of the fort were then thrown open, and many of Prevost's officers entered. It is said, that when he saw a Captain and a few ragged militia who inflicted on his motly army damage to an unprecedented amount, he groaned in spirit. On first arriving at the fort, the Americans had turned their horses into the range, many straggled off, and not a few fell into the hands of the enemy. Three-fourths of the men had to march on foot to their distant homes in middle and upper Carolina. As the force under Capt. Winn at Fort St. Illa were three-fifths of them soldiers in his company of Rangers, the surrender operated as dissolution of the company.

As soon as he was exchanged, he was appointed Colonel of the Fairfield Whig regiment, marched at its head, and joined General Sumter. Except when detailed on special duty, which was the case often, and in which he always acted effectually and heroically, he was always by his General's side, and participated in his principal battles. He was with him among many other trying occasions at the battle of Hanging Rock, where he received a wound through the body, which was near proving fatal. In that battle no man quailed - every American behaved like a veteran. Cornwallis was heard to say that no battle fell heavier on the British, considering the numbers engaged, the Battle of Bunker Hill excepted. Recovering slowly from his dreadful wound, the Colonel returned to his command, and was always at his post of duty. He never returned to the delights of home, or the business of civil life as long as there was a Briton in the land, or a Loyalist persisting in his rebellion.

On the return of peace he visited his friends, and resumed his long abandoned labors. He shortly afterwards married, settled a farm, purchased slaves and stock, and went to work to provide for his family. In 1788, he was appointed U. States Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Creek (Southern Indians) Nation. He was called several times to serve in the Legislature, and presided in the County Court whilst that system was allowed to continue. On the reorganization of the militia in 1796, he was elected a Brigadier General and some years after Major General, of the upper division. About 1783 he beat Gen. Sumter for Congress, but was beaten in turn by Sumter at the ensuing election. About 1796 (1801-L.C.D.) Sumter was elected to the US Senate and Winn succeeded him as a Representative, and held that high appointment by many successive elections, down to 1812. He was twice very fully opposed, and at every other was chosen without opposition. He belonged to the Jefferson party in politics, and never during the whole course of his public life was he suspected of a change in sentiment. General Winn was a highly respectable member and prolific writer, but no speaker. One efficient speech, however, he made about the time of the declaration of the War of 1812. The bill looking to the war, providing for an increase of the army, made provision for calling into the field a great many volunteer regiments. A Federal member ridiculed the idea of opposing British veterans with raw volunteers. Winn was stung by his remark, and addressing the Speaker replied to him that "he had commanded volunteers, and had seen them meet British veterans who considerably out-numbered them, and had seen them beat British veterans in the open field. I will give that gentleman a picked regiment of his favorite veterans, and will put myself in command of a regiment of Volunteers, we will have a meeting, and if I don't flog him ('popping his hands emphatically) **my head for it.**" The Federal member evidently displayed signs of discomfiture, and the Republicans openly congratulated Winn for his Triumph. Gen. Winn had the usual weakness of putting his hand to paper as security, and as is usual generally had the money to pay. Between 1795 and 1810, he paid security debts to the amount of \$50,000. In his long absences from home, his overseers did what was good in their own eyes - that is, never to consult the good of the employer. His plantation was

unproductive of profits, and his circumstances were not prosperous. He sold his lands at good advantage, removed with an aching heart from his ancient seat, and a country he loved, for a body of lands he owned on Duck River in Tennessee. Here, after some years in the depth of the solitude, and amidst strangers, he breathed his last at a good old age. General Winn was upwards of six feet in height, and indifferently well formed. His countenance was noble and majestic, and beamed with the warmth of benevolence and kindness. His port was noble, and his manners dignified and elegant. Online check out [Revolutionary War Notes of General Richard Winn](#) on our FCGS Members Only web pages.

Members Submitted Articles

Berryman Hicks Withers

Berryman Hicks Withers (1818 - 1875), the subject of this sketch, came from a long line of English ancestry. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the branch of the Withers family to which Berryman belonged settled in Southwest Virginia. Early in the nineteenth century Berryman's father moved to Lincoln County, North Carolina. Berryman was subsequently born on February 19, 1818 in adjoining Gaston County, North Carolina.

We learn from family correspondence of the period that the venture was not a financial success and in his youth Berryman became self-sufficient. In Lincoln and Gaston Counties there was a body of workers who we would call General Contractors and Berryman took employment with several of these builders. After a brief learning period in North Carolina during which he demonstrated both building skills and a certain business acumen one of the General Contractors took Berryman into neighboring South Carolina to pursue work.

Beginning with their arrival in 1836 the men found a number of jobs in Fairfield County, South Carolina, and adjoining counties. Early letters from Berryman to family in North Carolina tell of success in the area and within a short period Berryman was made manager of several projects. The letters tell about both the work and the general conditions in the area during these middle years of the 1800's. In a letter dated March 28, 1841 he writes that times had been hard and business poor but just as he was making plans to return to North Carolina there was a turn in the tide.

He writes "Just as our last job was about finished, there came a gentleman wanting us to build him a large house... We made a calculation and engaged the job at \$3,000, we to find all the materials and board ourselves. We expect to do the best business we have ever done. This building is for a boarding house at the independent institution established lately by the Universalists, five miles northwest of Buckhead P.O. When this work is done, we have the promise of contracts for two more houses at this same place, worth \$1,500 apiece, and the people of the settlement warranted us work for five years to come."

Almost immediately after his arrival in Fairfield District, Berryman joined the Cool Branch Baptist Church. He attended the services regularly and attained prominence in the affairs of the community. He was a leader in the "singings" which seem to have been the chief diversion of the people. He writes "I have invitations from all the neighbors to have night singing in their homes."

In several letters to his family the young man disclaimed any intention of marrying. Indeed, he openly doubted if he would ever take such a step. But on March 19, 1846, we find him writing to a brother at Abingdon, Virginia, that he is to be married on April 30 to Miss Susan Meador, who is "in possession of good character, industry and economy to a superlative degree – also of noble disposition."

He further writes that "Susan has a good piece of land and two very likely young Negroes... and very good house which we finished working on last fall." In the last sentence we perhaps have an explanation of Berryman's changed views concerning matrimony. Propinquity had done its work.

The young builder adds that Susan's sister Elizabeth has the same amount of property in the area, and he has been asked to manage the two estates. By this time Berryman had acquired a little property of his own and he writes to family "After this year I will turn my entire attention to farming." This he did. His remaining years were spent in looking after his family farming interests in the Cool Branch section of Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Susan Meador and Berryman Withers were married on April 30, 1846. On April 6, 1847 Susan and Berryman became the proud parents of John Samuel Mobley Feaster Withers who was our great grandfather. The Meador family was said to have been a long-lived family. In his Statistics, Mills in discussing the longevity of the people of South Carolina says, "Job Meador, who came to the settlement with the Mobley's, died in October 1822 at the advanced age of 101 years." Although Susan belonged to this long-lived family, she herself died young. Her sister, Elizabeth, who became Berryman's second wife, also died young. Berryman was married a third time to Mrs. Coleman Crosby and even today his grave and marker can be found in the Cool Branch section of Fairfield County.

A friend wrote of Berryman Withers, "He had a thirst for knowledge and a taste for good books, and he became a well-informed man noted for his intelligence, sound judgement and high integrity." Because he possessed these qualities, he wrote many wills for the people and became executor of several estates. It was reported that no will that he wrote was ever broken. It is apparent lawsuits were quite prevalent in those years.

In a letter dated April 23, 1842, Berryman writes, "There has been an awful amount of lawsuits lately among the big fellows. Last week court convened in the borough with 1200 cases on the docket, all for large amounts."

Berryman Withers was a self-educated man and, feeling keenly the inadequacy of his own education, he determined that his son John should be well educated. He, therefore, when the boy was very young, employed Scotch or English tutors. Some of the neighbors who wished their sons to have equal opportunity, arranged with Mr. Withers to establish a small school which all boys in the community might attend. To this school there came the Lyles, the Mobley's, the Feasters, the Crosby's, and others. Since the tutors were always classical scholars, John Withers received a fine classical education. As was common in the colleges of the South during the years leading up to the Civil War, just as he was preparing to enter South Carolina College (University of South Carolina) the college closed its doors. John Withers served with the Chester Volunteers during the Civil War. Shortly after the end of the Civil War, he returned to Chester, South Carolina.

In 1866 at the age of 19 John married Margaret Mary Walker, daughter of prominent Chester farmer Joshua H. Walker. As Mr. Walker was reaching his later years he asked if his son-in-law would remain in the Chester area and take charge of his agricultural holdings.

John and Mary were the parents of seven daughters and one son and lived on the family lands until their deaths. Our grandfather, Harry Hicks Withers, born May 12, 1878 was their only son. Our grandfather married Mary Grey Neil of Winnsboro, South Carolina in 1916 and remained in Chester through the birth of their two children, Mary Grey Withers born 1918, now of Columbia, South Carolina and John S. Withers born 1920 currently residing in San Antonio, Texas.

The Ladd's and Their Name

The name of Ladd's said to have been of Norman origin and to have been taken from the title given to the home of the first bearers of the name, although it seems more probable that the family gave its name to the property. It is found on ancient records in the forms of Lade, Ladde, Lad, and Ladd, with the occasional addition of the prefixes de and le.

This family is said to have gone into England from France with William the Conqueror in 1066 in the person of one De Lad whose first name is not known. He is believed to have made his home at Deal, in the county of Kent. Later branches of the family were to be found in Sussex, Surrey, Devon, Hamps, and Exeter.

Among the early records of the family are those of William Ladd of Hampshire in the thirteenth century and Walter Lad of Exeter in 1326.

John Ladd of Kent County died in 1476, leaving a son named John, who was the father by his wife Alice of, among others, Stephen, John, and Thomas. Of these, Stephen was the father of a son named Thomas; John had a son Nicholas, who had another Nicholas, who died in 1669 and was succeeded by his oldest son Nicholas; and Thomas was the father of Thomas, who married Elizabeth Mumbra and had a son Vincent and several daughters. Vincent married Agnes Denne in 1575 and had Robert and Thomas and probably others. Of these two sons, Robert married Mary Lovelace in 1619 and had an eldest son named Lancelot, who married Elizabeth Barrett and had, among others, Vincent, and Philip; and

Thomas married Margaret Denwood and had Vincent, who was the father by his wife Elizabeth Knowles of a son Thomas as well as of others.

It is not definitely known from which of these lines in England the original emigrants of the name to America were descended, but it is thought that all the families of the name of Ladd were of common ancestry.

Probably the first member of the family to emigrate to America was Daniel Ladd, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., about 1633. He later removed to Haverhill and was among the founders of that township. By his wife Ann he was the father of Elizabeth, Daniel, Lydia, Mary, Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, and Sarah, of whom the eldest son married Lydia Singletery in 1668 but died without issue.

Samuel, son of the emigrant Daniel, was married in 1674 to Martha Corliss, by whom he had issue of ten children, Daniel, Lydia, Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, David, Jonathan, Abigail, John, and Joseph.

Nathaniel, son of the emigrant Daniel, made his home at Exeter, N.H., where he was married in 1673 to Elizabeth Gilman. They were the parents of Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Daniel, John, and Ann.

Ezekiel, youngest son of the emigrant Daniel, was the father by his wife Mary Folsom, whom he married in 1687, of Lydia, Mary, Nathaniel, and probably others.

Sometime before 1644 one Joseph Ladd emigrated to New England and made his home at Newport and later at Portsmouth, R.I. It is thought possible that this emigrant was the brother of Daniel, before mentioned. By his wife Joanna he had five children, Joseph, William, Daniel, Mary, and Sarah.

Joseph, eldest son of the emigrant Joseph, had issue by his wife Rachel of Rachel, Daniel, William, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Sarah, Jonathan, Caleb, and Rebecca.

William, second son of the emigrant Joseph, was married to 1695 to Elizabeth Tompkins, by whom he had Sarah, William, Mary, Priscilla, Joseph, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Catharine, Lydia, Hannah, and Ruth.

As early as 1673 one John Ladd was resident in Lower Norfolk County, Va. He was the father of, among others, two sons named William and Amos, of the last of whom there is no further record.

William, eldest son of the emigrant John, married Huldah Binford in 1701, and had issue by her of John, James, William, and Huldah.

Another John Ladd emigrated to Burlington, N.J., in 1678. It is possible, although not probable, that he was the same as the John who was married at Woburn in that year to Elizabeth Fifield. John of Burlington is said to have been the son of one Nicholas Ladd of the count of Kent, England, and to have come to America in a company of Friends. He is said to have aided William Penn in laying out the city of Philadelphia. By his wife, Elizabeth, he was the father of Samuel, Jonathan, Mary, John, Jr., and Katharine.

Samuel, eldest son of the emigrant John of Burlington, married Mary Metcalf in 1713 and was the father by her of Matthew, Joseph, Sarah, Deborah, and Katherine.

Jonathan, second son of the emigrant John of Burlington, was the father by his wife Ann Wills, whom he married 1723 of two children, Samuel and Elizabeth.

John Ladd, Jr., youngest son of the emigrant John of Burlington, married Hannah Mickle, but is believed to have had no children.

The descendants of these various branches of the family in America have spread to practically every State of the Union and have aided as much in the growth of the country as their ancestors sided in the founding of the nation. They have been noted for their courage, ambition, hardihood, adventurous spirit, industry, energy, hatred of hypocrisy, integrity, piety, moral and physical strength, and perseverance.

Among those of the Ladd's who fought as officers in the War of the Revolution were Captain Ezekiel of Vermont, Lieutenant James of Vermont, Lieutenant Samuel of New Hampshire, and Captain William of Rhode Island.

John, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, Nathaniel, Joseph, and William are some of the Christian names most highly favored by the family for its male members.

A few of the many members of the family who have distinguished themselves in America in more recent times are:

William Ladd of New Hampshire, philanthropist, 1778 - 1841
 George Trumbull Ladd of Ohio, educator, 1842 – 1921
 Herbert Warren Ladd of Massachusetts, journalist, and politician, 1843 -

The code-of-arms of the ancient family of Ladd is described as follows:

Arms. –“Argent, a fesse wavy, between three escallops, sable.”

Crest. –“A leopard’s head, proper.”

(Arms taken from P.VI of “Ladd Family”, 1890 by W. Ladd)

Sources.

The above data have been compiled chiefly from the following sources:

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GENEALOGY AND HISTORY of the LADD FAMILY of NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA From 1634 to 2020

Researched and compiled by Mary Ann Ladd Hollis

Additional researchers by Mary Stratton Sipes Vinnacombe and Gloria Douglas Blackwell

Edited by Dorothy Cheryl Chibbaro Wilson

Other Library Additions to FCGS Library Collection

Confederate Military History (16 Volumes)

By Confederate Publishing Company, 1899

Fairfield County Library

Members/Friends Donations to FCGS for Library Collection

Charleston County

Ashley Hall

By Ileana Strauch

Madelyn Butts

Chester County

Chester County Heritage History Vol II

By Chester County Heritage Committee

Mary Ann Oliver

The Revolutionary Soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church

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of the

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of

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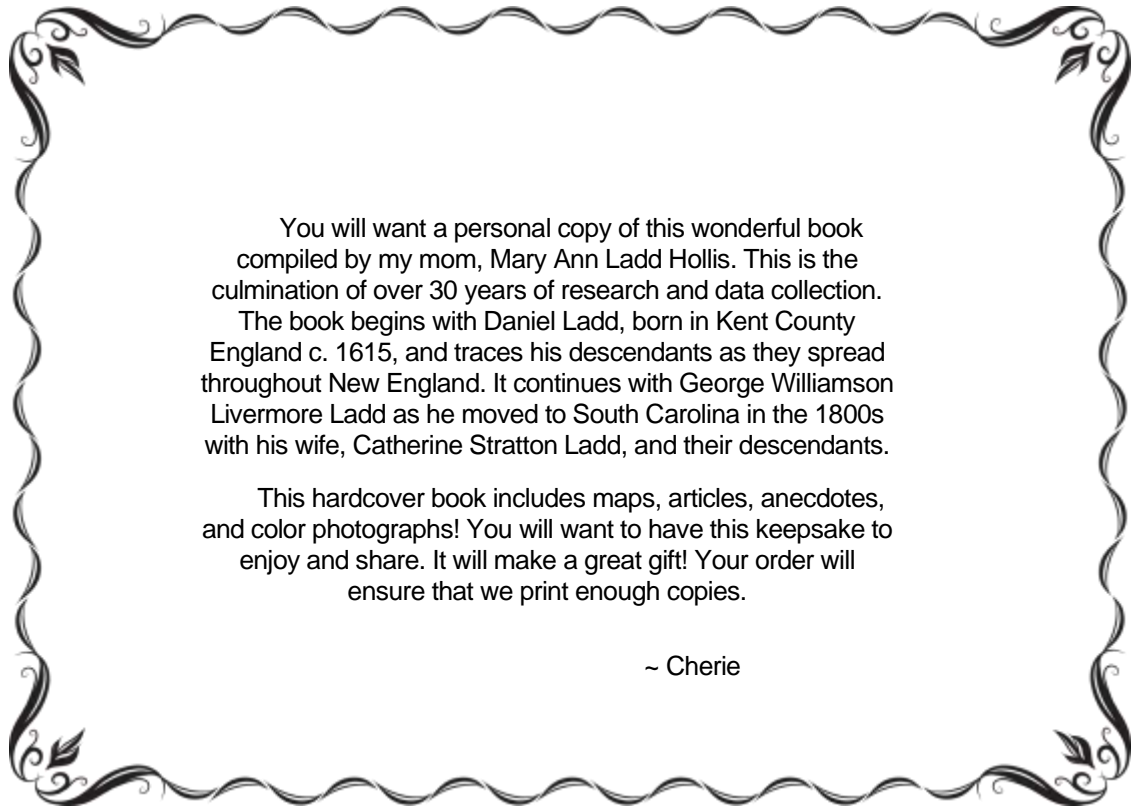
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South Carolina Early Upcountry Tax Lists

These are copies of the original early tax lists for the below listed Upcountry districts and counties in South Carolina. They are from the early tax list series available from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, on 2 microfilm rolls. Lists for other districts and counties in the Low Country and south along the Georgia border are available but are not presented here.

Each list has a title page, and then most have some amount of front material. These may be declarations, certifications, summary pages, South Carolina Archives notes, or other such materials that relate to the list, but do not contain taxpayer rolls.

Also note that some lists contain retake pages – recopies of the same page, but at a different contrast or brightness. These are included to assist the user in reading the oftentimes dim, bled through, stained or faded text.

At some point I hope to provide an index of names – but in the meantime, here are the papers in their original form.

(example of web links on web site, links will work from web version of newsletter)

1783 East of the Wateree

Title	Intro-1	Intro-2	Intro-3
Intro-4	Intro-5	Intro-6	Page 1
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1787 East of the Wateree

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1784 The District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers

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1787 The District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers

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1787 Ninety-Six District

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1787 The District Between the Edisto and Savannah Rivers

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1788 Lexington County (summary only – list does not survive)

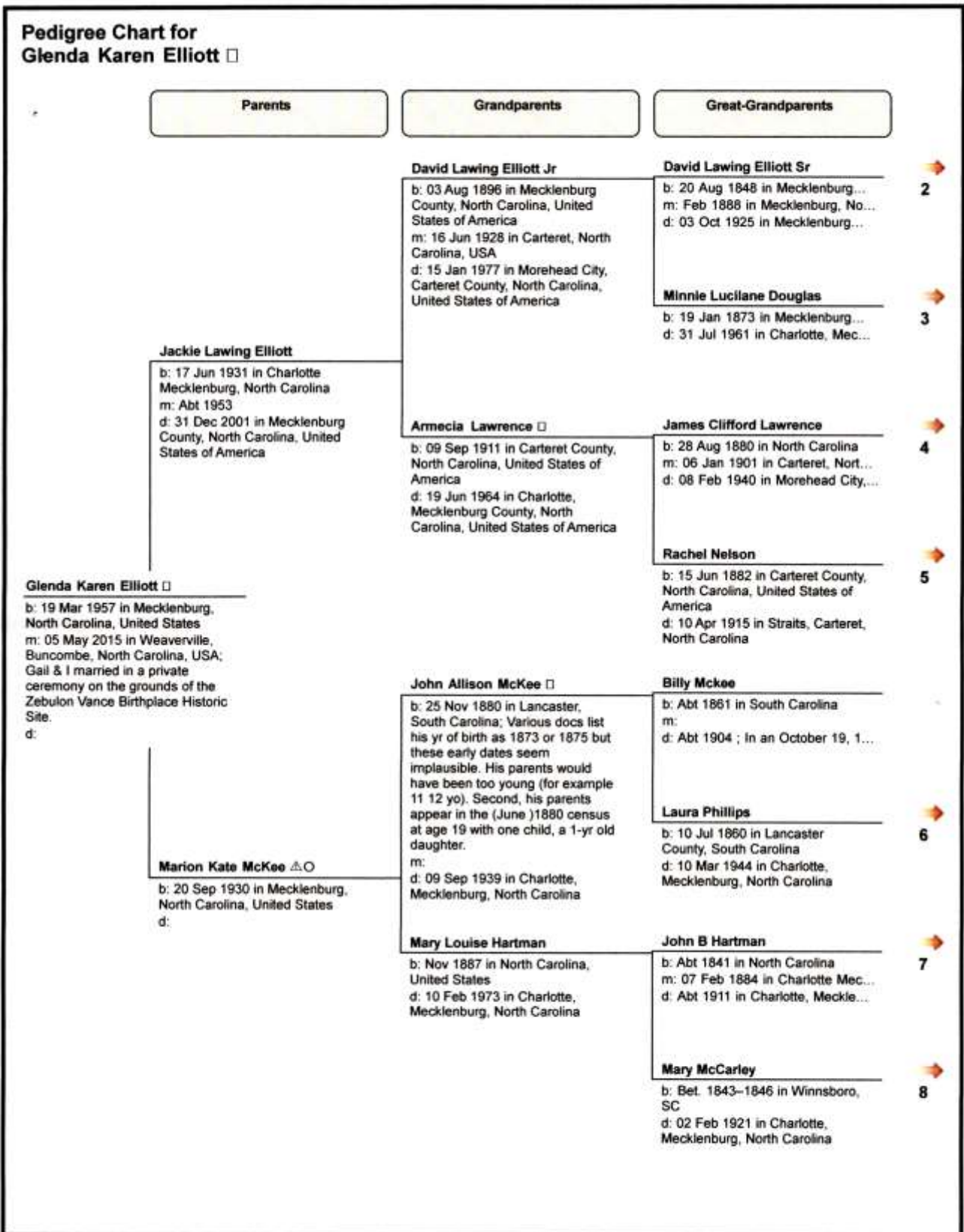
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1792 Fairfield County

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1797 Lancaster County

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This list may not be all inclusive. If you do not see your name or if the surnames for you need to be revised, please contact us so we can update our records.

Please let us know if you would like to correspond with one of our members.

If your name is not on the following list of **2021** members, then you may need to renew your membership, please do check with us.

**FAIRFIELD COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY (7th year)
2021 LIFETIME MEMBERS**

Karen Elliott Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Margaret Ann Black Elliott (1834-1907)**.

Holly Hamilton - Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **John Brown**, American Revolutionary War Patriot.

Kitt McMaster Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Nelle McMaster Sprott**.

Alston	Lloyd	Alston
Baird	Paula Hamiter	Hamiter, Turnipseed (Rebasmen), McKinstry (Mckinstree), Wafer, Harrington, Fields, Hamblen, Lake, Norris, Reavis, Kenemore
Blackwell	Gloria Douglas	Bell, Bigham, Brown, Carson, Chappell, Coleman, Crosby, Gladney, Grier, Henry, Mills, McMaster, Montgomery, Pritchett, Rabb, Shedd, Watson, Wilkes
Coleman	Susan	Buchanan, Coleman, Meador/Meadow, McGraw, Moberly, Yongue
Cooper	Dorothy T.	Timms, Young, Yongue
Cousar	Sanita	Chisholm, Chisom, Coleman, Feaster, Moore, Alexander, Jackson
Delleney, Jr.	F.G. (Greg)	Delleney, Nelson, Woodward
Dix	Scott	Cathcart and associated family names
Elliott	Karen	McCarley, McKee, Elliott, Phillips
Forman	Liz	Ragsdale, McMeekin, Stanton, Owen
Hamilton	Holly	Broom, Broome, McKeanon
Haywood	Frances Owens	Boyce, Brown, Cranford, Dillard, Duncan, Epps, Owens, Prather, Quiller, Raiford, Ray, Turner
Hesler	Julia (Julie) Palmer	Macon, Young, Vann, Turner, Woodward
Hill, Jr.	Robert Ray	Hill, Woodward
Hollis	John	Dowey, Hollis, Hood, Watts
Hollis	Mary Ann	Ladd, Hentz, Cromer, Owings, Lemmon, Lauderdale, Bundrick, Closson, Cooper, Corbitt, Bundrick, Crosson, Cooper, Corbitt, Halfacre, Hoover, Lake, Sligh, Wicker

Hopper	William (Bill) D.	Mayben/Maybin, Mobley
Hunter	William (Bill) C.	Ferguson, Henderson, Hunter
Killian, Jr.	Robert Edward "Eddie"	<p>Claude <u>Tresvan</u> Killian Sr. (adopted by John Alexander Killian and Mary Ann Melton, Leeds, Chester County, East side of Broad River), His father: DNA at 111 Y markers: Barte, DNA Big Y: Rutledge, His mother: Clara Davis (Fish Dam, now Carlisle, Union County, West side of Broad River) Clara's mother: Mary Elizabeth Gregory, Mary's father: <u>Tresvan</u> Gregory (Clara's grandfather).</p> <p>Robert Edward Killian Sr. (born Chester County, my father's surnames): Allen, Avera, Barrington, Batte, Beatenbaugh, Bedenbaugh, Bennett, Biddlescomb, Bidenbach, Biggers, Blackwell, Brewer, Bridson, Bright, Cain, Chapman, Cheshire, Cocke, Coefield, Coleman, Cook, Cooke, Cornwell, Cosner, Crenshaw, Crosby, Danby, Daniel, Davis, Dean, Dempsey, Dennys, DeParham, DeRuel, Devereaux, Dominick, Doughty, Downs, Eddings, Estes, Fitch, Fountayn, Fox, Gain, Gaine, Gate, Gaury, Gayne, Gilliam, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Gory, Gray, Green, Gregory, Grigg, Queens, Henshaw, Holmes, Hughes, Humphries, Jaggars, Jasper, Jeffares, Jones, Killian, Koon, Ledbetter, Lipham, Liles, Lyles, Mabry, Maclin, Manning, Mask, Mathis, McJunkin, Meador, Mobberly, Moberly, Mobley, Moore, Moulton, Newland, Onions, Parham, Parks, Penn, Pettypool, Pinchin, Pinchine, Pool, Poole, Porter, Pressley, Queens, Rainey, Revels, Richardson, Roe, Rossiter, Sartor, Sharpe, Simson, Skerry, Smythe, Soffe, Solfe, Stafford, Starkey, Stone, Streshley, Tapley, Tarpley, Taylor, Ursgate, Ussery, Vardeeman, Walzinger, West, Williamson, Willomot, Wiseman, Woods</p> <p>Patricia Ann Hunter (born Lancaster County, my mother's surnames): Adams, Aldridge, Ashworth, Blackmon, Bray, Cassel, Clark, Cook, Damron, Ellis, Enloe, Ervin, Gardner, Harvey, Horton, Kay, Knight, Massey, Miller, Milne, Montgomery, Penbury, Preene, Roberts, Ruth, Singleton, Strain, Truesdale, Warner, Watts, Whitaker, Worrall</p>
Lowry, III	John W. & Tracy	Lowry, Strong
Lyles	James	Allen, Brown, Boozer, Burr, English, Dunlap, Gantt, Hancock, Harrison, Hay, Lawson, Lyles, Lynisson, McCaw, McGehee, Morris, Pearce, Peay, Pelham, Russell, Skinner, Shillito, Todd, Tyler, Witherspoon, Wood, Woodward
Lyles	Pelham	Allen, Brown, Boozer, Burr, English, Dunlap, Gantt, Hancock, Harrison, Hay, Lawson, Lyles, Lynisson, McCaw, McGehee, Morris, Pearce, Peay, Pelham, Russell, Skinner, Shillito, Todd, Tyler, Witherspoon, Wood, Woodward
Mallory	Lauren	DuBard, Ruff, Elkin, Pearson, Raiford, Weston
McCormac	Mary C.	McMaster, Elliott, Gooing, Rice, Buchanan, Fleming, Ferguson, Carlisle, Boatnight, Killock
McKinstry	Jimmy Leroy	Alston, Bonner, Boyd, McKinstry, Mobley, Taliferro
McMaster	Kitt	McMaster

Means, Jr.	Robert T.	Means
Merz	Martha Hartin	Gibson, Hartin, Hearton, Wylie, Wiley
Pope	Natalie Renee	Adams, Boyce, Carroll, Lippard, Morrison, Pope, Porter
Shelton	Kenneth (Ken) A.	Shelton
Sung	Dr. Carolyn H.	Aiken, Ford, Gladden, Gibson, Hollis, Moore, Thompson, Wylie
Thompson	John	Thompson, Pack, Morrison, Lowe
Turbyfill	Sue	Byerly, Duncan, Dunkin, Loaner, Loner
Ulmer	Lawrence (Larry) S. & Marsha B.	Ulmer
Vinnacombe	Mary S.	Bundrick, Closson, Cromer, Halfacre, Hentz, Ladd, Lake, Lauderdale, Lemmon, Owings, Sligh, Wicker
White	Russell S.	White
Williams	Otis & Carmen	Knight, Parrao, Williams
Withers Jr.	John S.	Coleman, Withers
Ziervogel	Gene T.	Douglass, Hicklin, Tidwell

2021 BENEFACTOR MEMBERS

Kennedy	Jeanette	Barnes, Mabry, Poole
McCreight	James L.	McCreight

Mattie McKnight Patron Membership in Honor and Memory of **Pearl Banks Boyd.**

2021 PATRON MEMBERS

Aiken II	Ron & Leesa	Aiken
Lavarnway	Karen	Lavarnway
McKnight	Mattie	Banks, Boyd, Cathcart, Lyles
Medley	Courtney	Bell, Roach, Woodward, Robinson
Monk	Eloise	Castle, Mobley, Land, Robinson, Morrison, Wagner
Oliver	Mary Anne & Pete	Allen, Bolick, Brice, Burley, Clowney, Cooper, Crawford, Hendricks, Hogan, Lemon, Martin, Sprat, Stevenson, Wages, Weir
Scott	Lottie B.	Roach, Bell, Brown, Stone
Yates	Matthew	Dove

2021 FAMILY (or Mailed Newsletter) MEMBERS

Anderson	Barbara Lyles	Elliott, Lyles, McDonald, Peay, Woodward
Banton	Susan	Gibson, Anderson, Douglass
Barton	Melanie	Gibson, Lewis, Watson, McDonald
Burr	William B.	Floyd, Croxton
Byers	Brenda	Byers, Taylor, Young
Chapman	Toby	Chapman, (Thomas Perkinson) Ligon
Chappelle	John	Chappelle
Cook-Gordon	Lisa	Taylor, Pearson, Butler, Banlandingham, Moore, Ramange, Cook, Turnipseed, Smith, Kirkland, Hunt, Vestal, McCool, Jay, Love
Dixon	Martha (Betty)	Dixon, Mobley, Heath
Douglass	Marion	(Feasterville) Coleman
Epps	Denise M.	Mincey, Roof, Ruff, Ferguson, Pope, Epps, Bundrick

Frazier	Linda	Hayden, Hayes, Meeks, Rigdon, Riner, Sellers, Taylor
Geer	Amanda	Denham, Irby, Mabry, Rice
Hall, Jr.	Joe W. & Kathryn	Woodley, Brice, Mobley, Dixon, Hall
Harrington	Susan	Ashford, Harrington, Robinson, Sinclair, Thompson
Heath	Heather H.	Albert, Bass, Bowen, Branham, Hennessee, Marthers, Ross, Wilson
Hedgepath	Charles & Miriam	Camak, Elkin, Hedgepath, Lyles
Hollis	Howell	Hollis
Hutchinson	William	Turner, Lemmon, McElroy, Aiken, Lauderdale
Igel	Susan	Propst, Kennedy, Gladney, Kerr, Hunnicutt, Cooper, Bright, Igel, Rutten
Johnson	Sidney G. & Martha A.	Woodward (Thomas the Regulator), Brown, Purvis
Laird	Donnie & Pam	Blackmon, Laird, Kennedy, DeLoach, Gleaton
Nixon	Jane	Waiters
Parker	Russell	Parker
Ray	Jefferie L.	Beamguard, Gibson, Harvey, Johnston, Mation
Silvia	Karen	Silvia
Stephenson	Lyndia Ann Bass	Bass, Feaster, Killian, Stephenson
Terry	Suzanne	Terry
Traxler	Elizabeth	McKinstry, Gibson
Weldon	Patricia	Young, Ford, Jones
Womack	Linda	Bell, Pannell, Yarborough, Grubbs

2021 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Alexander	Konetta	Harris, Peay, Qualls-Quarles, Simons
Beaver	Della	Addison, Beavers, Harrell
Brice	Robert	Brice
Butts	Madelyn	Rion
Byce	Lucy	Thompson, Gladney, Weldon
Chapman	Giles M.	Chapman
Clark	Ellen B.	Boulware, Coleman, Mobley, Stevenson, Traylor
Clark	Mimi	Clarke, Woodward, Taylor, Bauskette
Clemens	Eugene	Clemens, Strunck
Coleman	Sophie P.	Coleman
Cornish	Sharon	Thomas, Ballard, Gaines, Gooding, Bell, Manigo, Gore, Huckabee
Culbreath	Gayle	Culbreath
Davis	Jonathan	Boyd, Brown, King, McDill, McGraw, Powell, Roberts, Starnes
Dixon	Sloan	Dixon, Mobley, Heath
Dorsey	Tasha	Boulware
Duke	Julius Z.	Crossland, Dunlap, Richardson, Simpson
Dundas	Kathleen McConnell	McConnell, Blair, Murray and Turkett
Faile	Pamela	Humphries
Farrish	Kay Edrington	Edrington
Felder	Hart	Thomas, Ryan
Fetner	Marion E.	Burley, Crawford, Fetner, Strong, Ducckett
Freeman	Cheryl	Freeman, Mobley, Turner
Furman	Felicia D.	Furman

Giebner	Green H.	Giebner
Gladney	Brian	Gladney
Green III	James W.	Terminal Y-SNP Broom R-Z16245, Powell, R-BY2744, Coleman G-CTS11352, Roe, Robinson/Robertson R-YP1211 Banks/Marjoribanks R-A5616, Ragsdale R-Z8, Cameron, Green R-S16701. Mathis I-L205
Hodges	Richard B.	Hodges
Hornsby	Benjamin (Ben)	Hornsby
Hoy	Nancy Scott	Hoy, McAilley, Scott
Johnson	Suzanne P.	Johnson
Jones	Meador	Meador
Kelly	Debra	Roof
Kerns-Meyer	Cathy	Mobley, Wagner, Mansell, Martin
Kinard	Glenna	Porter, McCants, Cason, Grissom, Martin, Lewis, Feaster, Coleman, Harrison, Higgins, Fetner, Cobb (1) Cobb, Gill, Harrison, Higgins, Beasley, Fetner, Scott, Martin, McCants, Porter, Rawlinson (mostly SC) (2) Baxter, Bryant, Dillard, Eaves, Hampton, Lee, McDade, Tolleson, Wells (mostly NC) (3) Dismukes, Hubbard, Latta (Branch 28), Jenkins, Kinard, Long/Lang, Mauldin, Patton, Thaxton, Vickers, Wilkins, Wise (mostly Georgia, Kentucky and Louisiana)
Kinsler	Brenda K.	Baxter, Beasley, Bryant, Cason, Cobb, Coleman, Dillard, Dismukes, Eaves, Feaster, Fetner, Frisson, Gill, Hampton, Harrison, Higgins, Hubbard, Jenkins, Kinard, Kinsler, Lang, Long, Latta, Lee, Lewis, Marin, Martin, Mauldin, McCants, McDade, Patton, Porter, Rawlinson, Scott, Stevenson, Thaxton, Tolleson, Leightner, Vickers, Wells, White, Wilkins, Wise, Howard, Markham
Koslofsky	Jay	
Leitner	David	Dove, Leitner, Lewis, McKeown, Weit, Ruff
Luffman	Betty Carol	Luffman
Macrina	Michelle	Mobley, Coleman, Fox, DuVau, DeRuel
Maechtle	Greydon	Maechtle
Matthews	Gregory W.	Bradford, Cameron, Hutchison, Lemmon, Matthews
Meeks	Angela	Keller, Boyer, Meeks, Williams
Mentzer	Rev./Dr. Steven	Coleman, Mentzer
Milligan	Stephen L.	Milligan
Moreland	Claudette	Moreland
Oldenettel	Leslie	Moberly, Simpson, Cannady
O'Neal	Frances Lee	Lee
O'Sullivan	Bryan	O'Sullivan
Porter	Virgil	Killingsworth, Smith, Peake, Walker, Schumpert, Carter
Price, Jr.	James	Alston, McKinstry, Hamiter, Turnipseed, Boyd
Rawlins	Suzanna	Dillard, Stone
Ross	Fred	Gibson, Coleman, Feaster, Traylor
Sexton	Sarah	Minton, Timms

Shaver	Sandra and Bill	Crosby, Coleman, Rabb, Thomas
Silvia	Don	Silvia
Sims	Shamieka	Johnson, Chatman, Chapmen, Yarborough
Stephens	Margret	Stephens
Taylor	Diahn	Taylor, Jones, Ford, Sampson, Leitner, Gradic, Stevenson, Wise
Thomas, Jr.	Kenneth H.	Johnson, Bond/Bonds, Dougherty, Hartley, Pynes
Thompson	Jodi	Sanderson
Turner	Mary Catherine	Rion
Walker	Blaine	Blain, McQuiston, Sterling, Bishop, Brice, Garner, Cathcart, McClure
Walker	Jimmy	Walker
Wall	William (Bill)	Wall
Ward	Jon P.	Cloud, Crumpton, Hogan, Parker, Price, Team, Walker, Wilson
Wood	Mary	Free, Ingleman
Wooll	Bobbie A.	Wooll
Yarborough	Mary Diane	Yarborough

2021 SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERS

Fairfield County Library	
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2021 MEMBERS (Volunteers)

Butts	Madelyn	Library, Research Committee
Cousar (Lifetime)	Sanita	Corresponding Secretary, Membership Director, Liaison Committee
Davis	Jonathan (Jon) E.	Cemetery Committee Chairman, Research Committee
Dixon	Sloan	Vice-President, Program Director
Giebner	Green H.	Cemetery Committee
Green, III	James W.	DNA Committee Co-Chairman
Hollis (Lifetime)	John	Cemetery Committee
Hornsby	Ben	Recording Secretary
Hoy	Nancy	DNA Committee Co-Chair, Fairfield Families Project
Killian, Jr. (Lifetime)	Robert Edward "Eddie"	President, Digitalization Committee Chairman, Library, Newsletter Editor, Research Committee Chairman, Webmaster
Laird	Donnie & Pam	Board Members-At-Large
Luffman	Betty Carol	Treasurer, Digitalization Committee, Library
Lyles (Lifetime)	Pelham	Liaison Committee Chairperson, Research Committee
Maechtle	Greydon	Library, Research Committee (German Families)
O'Neal	Frances Lee	Board Member-At-Large
Ulmer (Lifetime)	Lawrence (Larry) S. & Marsha B.	Board Members-At-Large

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mail: Fairfield County Genealogy Society
P. O. Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093

Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

Phone: (803) 635-9811

FACEBOOK: [Fairfield County Genealogy Society](https://www.facebook.com/FairfieldCountyGenealogySociety)

Library Hours: Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM), Saturday: 10:00 AM-2:00 PM
Closed Sunday, Other times by appointment
Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available.

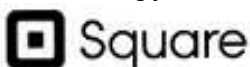
Location: Fairfield County Museum (2nd Floor)
231 S. Congress St., Winnsboro, SC 29180

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org

Fax: (803) 815-9811

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For Information

Fairfield County Genealogy Society

Federal Employer Identification Number: 47-2246425

Public Charity Status: 170(b) (1) (A) (vi)

Contribution Deductible: Yes

For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aid future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers. Our membership year runs from January 1, current year, until December 31, current year, i.e., calendar year. New members (after October 1 of current year) will have membership until December 31, the following year. If dues have not been paid by March 31, current year, you will no longer receive membership benefits. We are a 501-C3 non-profit organization. All donations will be acknowledged and will be tax deductible. If you would like to give your support monetarily in helping us meet our mission, There, are several ways: Send a check to FCGS, PO Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093; or donate online by way of our [Square Online Store](#). Some other areas of support are contributions to the Resource & Research Library Collection: Any Family Information, Family Books or Scrapbooks.

We appreciate your support!

We would like to welcome you and share with you some of the benefits of being a member.

They include the following with no extra charges:

- Society Quarterly newsletters.
- Correspondence about upcoming events of interest.
- Priority assistance with your email queries in finding your ancestors.
- Free research of your queries during membership year (non-members \$15 / request).
- Priority assistance with in-library access to Fairfield County research materials.
- Free copies (non-members \$.10 / copy).
- Monthly workshops held throughout the year.
- Queries published in the newsletters.
- 10% discount on books and published materials.
- In-library access to Ancestry, Black Ancestry, Family Tree, Fold 3, Genealogy Bank, and other organizations.
- Contact with people who share our interests in genealogy and history.
- Members Only Website information.
- Support for your society activities and projects.
- Members, their children (including guardians of) & grandchildren are eligible for FCGS Scholarship Award.
- Many others not listed.

2021 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION NEW () / RENEWAL ()

NEW MEMBER: Please fill out membership information below / **RENEWAL:** Please make any updates below:

HIS/HER NAME: _____ (NAME + SURNAME(S) Published in Newsletter)
OK to Give for Inquiries ↓

ADDRESS: _____ Yes / No

CITY: _____ Yes / No

STATE: _____ ZIP _____ Yes / No

PHONE: _____ Yes / No

HIS/HER EMAIL: _____ Yes / No

MEMBERSHIP DUES AND DESIGNATIONS

INDIVIDUAL () \$20.00 Color Newsletter Emailed only

INDIVIDUAL+USPS () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

FAMILY () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

PATRON () \$50.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

BENEFACTOR () \$100.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

LIFE-TIME () \$300.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

SUBSCRIPTION () \$15.00 Organizations or Libraries (Color Newsletter Emailed only)

SCHOLARSHIP () \$_____ Toward Annual FCGS College/Tech School Scholarship Award

DONATION () \$_____ Society is a 501-3(c) and all donations qualify as charitable gifts.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION \$_____ Thank you for your membership and support for (y)our society!

PATRON / BENEFACTOR / LIFETIME (MEMORIAL/HONORARIUM/PROJECT/SCHOLARSHIP ANCESTOR DESIGNATION)

() MEMORIAL () HONORARIUM () PROJECT () SCHOLARSHIP:

SURNAMES OR SURNAMES YOU ARE PLANNING TO RESEARCH AND/OR QUERY

Type of Research Interested: African () - American Indian () - European () - Other ()

SURNAME(S): _____

QUERY: _____

If viewing online, [click here](#), to pay dues and donations, online.

Mail Application and/or Check to:

FCGS or Fairfield County Genealogy Society

P.O. Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093

Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aide future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers.

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org

